

**Clean Copy of Amended Paragraph Bridging Pages 2 and 3**

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R2  
For example, it is known that, as a result of very different thermal conductivities of the different media interacting during continuous casting and the thus resulting resistances against thermal conduction and heat transmission, the formation of a strand skin of a continuous cast strand which is presently being formed and its surface properties, in particular, are variable within relatively wide limits. Particularly during thermal contact between the molten bath and the casting mold wall, the thickness of the liquid cinder or slag of melted casting powder plays an important role: it presents a significant resistance for the heat transmission between the melt and the casting mold plates because of its extremely minimal specific conductivity of approximately 1 W/K x m. In contrast to the liquid slag, copper has an extremely high thermal conductivity of approximately 360 W/K x m.

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**Clean Copy of Amended 2nd Paragraph of Page 11**

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13 The temperature curves can be recorded online and shown on a display by means of an electronic measuring device. They can be used to keep the temperature constant in the predetermined temperature range ( $\Delta T$ ) by automatic control of the decisive operating parameters in order to achieve an optimal surface formation, for example, in the case of a thin slab.

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